ters are left at fourteen thousand dol-

No amendment was offered to the

Mr. Kasson moved to place the min

at eight thousand dollars, to ten thou-

The motion was rejected, and the mis-

and they remained thus fixed.

rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE.

Senator Cameron [Wis.] introduced a

bill establishing La Crosse, Wisconsin, as a port of appraisal. Referred. Senator Edmunds presented a memo-

san! dollars.

dollars.

ferred.

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

VOL 36, NO 36

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 12 15-16; Memphis, 124. New

VEATHER PROBABILITIES. WASHINGTON, February II, 1 s.m.

alim attendance of senators.

Pacific, and afterward consolidated with creditor, and the consolidated Texas Pa- cion or the slander of rejected bidders. cific company as to its liability for his

THE attention of our readers is called to the speech of our congressman on the Centennial appropriation, published on the second page of this day's APPEAL. While it may not be conclusive of the constitutionality, justice or policy of the appropriation, it certainly is of the earnpit it against Blaine's firebrand, and Particulars of the Sad Event-The Body est patriotism of Colonel Young. We think it a timely squelcher of that gentleman's incendiary harangue.

THE very decided vote in the lower house of congress repealing the bankrupt act, indicates the early closing of the bankrupt courts throughout the country. Nothing further is needed but the concurrence of the senate. The re- at a quarter past eight o'clock, in the peal, however, will not interfere with the groun progress of such cases as may be pending at the date of repeal. While the law has doubtless been abused in some instances, it has afforded much needed relief. All other commercial nations have a uniform system of bankruptcy, and whether it is best to discari curs, remains to be

and demanded his statements on the instant, to which Mr. Bowen replied that of last night's proceedings to the church, and thus the vexed question is no nearer

WARREN LEE Goss, president of the National Union of Andersonville survivors (a very patriotle association no doubt), writes to the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, answering Mr. Jefferson Davis, in the course of which he quotes the Federal war department figures showing the total capture of seldiers and citizers by the Confederate forces to have been 188,145. Mr. Goss estimates that federate prisons was 36,401. Consequently the per cent. of mortality in of the entire captures about 19%. The number of captures by the Union forces was 479,169; actually confined (the rest captures, 61. According to this, the Union prisons, If Mr. Goss will read next May. the editorial of the New York Sun copied into this day's APPEAL, he will there find an answer to his figures and falsehoods touching Mr. Davie.

WE have been favored by Colonel T. H. M'Cray with a copy of the articles of incorporation of the Arkansas conup by Hop. Is. D. M'Kissick, and which embrace everything necessary for the during the next eleven years, the deciprotection of the laborer and the capitalist. The object of this association, as before stated, is to build the Memphis Johnson's Reports having been prepared and Kansas City railroad, in the com- by him. In 1817 he removed to Baltipletion of which Memphis is probably as | more, and soon after was appointed depmuch or more interested than it is in uty-attorney-general of Maryland, and in 1820 chief commissioner of insolvent any road projected to er from this city. The object of Colonel senator, and in the latter year resigned M'Cray is to organize a company or to devote himself to his practice, and association of five hundred members who will take one thousand dollars each, which may be paid in money or labor, at the option of the subscriber. He states that there will be no difficulty in getting four hundred laboring men, but that he desires to get one hundred subscribers who will take one thou-and dollars each, and pay ten per cent. of their and continued to practice almost exclusubscriptions monthly in money to purchase tools and supplies to enable the workingmen to prosecute the work. cent, per annum, and Colonel M'Cray reems to be confident that work can City railroad at a price that will ad- the United States senate, and it was remit of a reasonable profit to each subscriber. We know that our business men are very much interested | ly returned to his home in Baltimore. in the building of this road; and if one hundred be found in Memphis who will take one thousand dollars each to be paid in money, they will thus not only make a profit that will allow a fair | maintained, but the rows of spectators margin on their investments, but insure remain unbroken on the limits. Two the completion of one of the most im- full companies of firemen, with two enportant lines of railroad that has been of Chief-Engineer Bates, pouring water

As THE general council will meet toprevent the frauds and speculations to | had an excellent record.

intelligent citizens, gentlemen of capacity, to appreciate the immensity of the work devolving upon them, and pos-York, gold closed at 1121; Memphis, 112 | sersed of moral courage and strength of character to in all cases do what is right. We have many such of whom just now, at random, we can name Colton Green, In the South Atlantic, Gulf States, N. D. Menken, Thomas H. Allen, Geo. Tinnessee and Chio valley, falling barom- R. Powell, George Bergeman, John eter, southeast to southwest winds, and Overton, jr., Elias Lowenstein, Vincent warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather | Baceigalupo, N. S. Bruce, C. B. Church, will prevail followed from the west gulf to U. W. Miller, W. H. Carroll, J. J. the Ohio valley by vising barometer, cold Busby, Owen Dwyer and M. J. Walnortherly winds, and occasional rains. dran. Most, if not all, of these gentlemen have had experience THE United States senate yesterday in contracts and large undertakings fitremained in executive ression two hours | ting and adapting them admirably for in the afternoon in continued discus- membership of such a board, and we sion of the nomination of E. C. Billings think that; any three or five of them to be United States district judge for would, as such coard, satisfy the com-Louisians, vice Durrell, resigned. After munity. Another suggestion that we an animated debate the nomination was desire to offer for the consideration of an animated debate the nomination was desire to offer for the consideration of who was Stanton's assistant secretary of confirmed by a majority of four in a very | the council is that provision be made in | war, it must be accepted as an authorithe ordinance for the advertisement in tative statement of facts. It is altoone or more of the city papers of all the It is understood that Senator Morton bids after they have been passed upon, awer yet made to Blaine and Garfield, has a judgment against the Trans-Con- including that accepted, so that the pubtinental railway company, which was a lic may see that the law and custom as corporation organized prior to the Texas | to the lowest and best bidder has been complied with. Such a provision would the Texas Pacific. There is now a con- prevent anything like collusion or fraud, troversy between Morton, as judgment and place the board beyond any suspi-

REVERDY JOHNSON DEAD.

A Sudden and Unexpected Visitation-The Great Lawyer Found Dead in the Governor's Garden.

Found to be Covered with . Wounds and the Skull Fractured.

BALTIMORE, February 10 .- Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman and jurist, was found dead this evening grounds surrounding the executive man-sion at Annapolis. Mr. Johnson was a guest of Governor Carroll,, and diseds this afternoon, with other gentlemen, at the executive mansion. He was found dead in the yard by a servant. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Mr. Johnson came here last night to argue the case of Baker vs. Freck, which was argued in the court of appeals today. By invitation of Governor Carroll he became his guest at the executive THE Plymouth church examining committee met in Brocklyn last night, before which Mr. Bowen appeared and Johnson at dinner at the mansion. They made propositions looking to a fair and | dined about five o'clock this evening. impartial investigation of his stateentertained the company by his conthe committee rejused to accede, versation and relating anecdotes. At and demanded his statements on the inrefused to take any more. After dinner he suddenly asked the governor to take he was prepared to make them in the him in the parlor. He took the governmanner he proposed. The committee still or's arm, and walking in there sat down refusing, will make a verbatim report on the sois. At the request of Mr. Johnson, the governor rejoined his guests at the table. Shortly after a servant appeared at the door, and beckoning the governor out, told him that Mr. Johnson was lying in the yard on the stones. Governor Carroll went immedistely to the place and found Mr. Johnson lying on the cobble-stone carriage-way that passes under the porch of the mansion, close up to the wall, and near a door leading into the basement. He had evidently gone down the front steps and around to the side of the house, and fallen where he was found. This was about a quarter past eight o'clock in the evening, and the impression is that he had been there at less thalf an hour. He was then dead, of these half were actually confined in prisons. The number of deaths in Con- wounds on the right side of his head. and face. His body was at once removed into the basement room, and physicians summoned. Dr. Wm. G. Tuck was first prisons was ever 38t, and the per cent. to arrive, and after examining the body pronounced life extinct. Drs. Ridout and Claude arrived afterward. There are large wounds on the right side of the forehead, two fractures of the being paroled or exchanged), 327,570; skull from the upper portion of the fore-per cent. of mortality in prison, 131; per head to the eyebrow, dislocation of the cent, of mortality of whole number of finger of the left hand, and cut on the hands and legs, and bruises. The physicians are examining the body mortality in Confederate prisons was termine the cause of death. Mr. Johnabout three times as great as that in son would have been eighty years old

Mr. Reverdy Johnson was born at Annapolis, Maryland, May 12, 1796, being the son of Hon. John Johnson, chief judge of the first judicial district of Maryland, and afterwards chancellor of the State. He was an alumnus of St. John's college, Annapolis, afterward studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice in his native city and county, and he reported, sions of the court of appeals of Maryland, the greater part of the well-known series of seven volumes of Harris and debtors. From 1821 to 1825 he was State before 1845 had attained to the leadership of the Maryland bar. He also occupled a high position at the bar of the supreme court of the United States. In 1845 he was elected a senator of the United States for Maryland, and in 1849 was brought into the cabinet as attorney-general of the United States by President Taylor. On the death of the President, in 1850, he retired from office, sively in the supreme court of the United States. In 1861 he was a member of the peace congress, and in 1862 was elected again to the United States senate. He was employed by the government as an umpire in the adjustment of questions one of the counties through which the | which had arisen with foreign governroad will run for the amount of his sub- ments, at New Orleans, during the war. scription. Sald bonds will draw six per In June, 1868, he was appointed minister to England, to succeed Hon, Charles Francis Adams. He negotiated a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama be obtained on the Memphis and Kansas claims, which did not meet the views of jected by a very large majority. He was recalled early in 1869. In 1875 he visited England again, and had only recent-

New York, February 10 .- The site of the fire in Broadway is still inclosed by the fire lines, which are very rigidly proposed to run to this city? What say on the ruins and throwing down danger our business men? cation all losses will be promptly paid. session for over two months, and what cation all losses will be promptly paid. session for over two months, and what cation all losses will be promptly paid. session for over two months, and what cation all losses will be promptly paid. Session for over two months, and what cation all losses will be promptly paid. Session for over two months, and what cation all losses will be promptly paid. able to give but approximate estimates of their losses where they are not total, As the general council will meet to-night, and the ordinance for the appointment of a board of public works are to be paid in full, the insurance comwill likely come up for final passage, we desire to make a suggestion that we trust will be timely. Such a board, to be will be timely. Such a board, to be man Bush has not yet recovered his what it ought to be, as a means of accomplishing the purpose of paving, much better this morning. The two lighting and keeping our streets clean, in Greenwood. Both were members of and, by the adoption of proper methods, the old volunteer department, and each

HON. JEFF. DAVIS.

What the Leading New York and Chicago Papers Have to Say About His Last Letter.

An Historic Vindication of the Ex-President by the Ex-Federal Assistant Secretary of War.

The following opinions of the press on the letter of Hon. Jefferson Davis, in reply to Blaine's uncalled for and brutal speech, will be read with interest by all readers of the APPEAL. The first artigether on Mr. Davie's side, and is the most convincing and overwhelming anthe former of whom, it will be seen, is held responsible by all the papers of the country, of whatever shade of politics, as altogether responsible for a controyersy which the south will not shrink from, however it may be deplored or unfortunate it may be deemed in these Centennial days:

There is probably no man in America who is the object of such intense aversion, on the part of so many persons, as Jefferson Davis. This is due partly to the position he held during the civilwar, and partly to certain peculiarities of his character; and when Mr. Blaine recently made his ferocious attack upon the proposition to include him in a new amnesty bill, that shrewd politician knew very well that he was addressing a very sirong and a very deep sentiment, and that the extremest bitterness and virulence which he might display would meet with an carnest response in the minds of an immense body of people. That such a feeling exists toward Mr. Davis, more than toward any other one

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

amorg the men conspicuous in the south-ern Confederacy, ought not, however, to prevent the candid and the thoughtful from rendering entire justice to him the Confederate records which they both as a public functionary and as a hurled at him and the northern doughman; and his letter to Judge Lyons, of faces. Virginis, which we sublished yester-day, contains an oppeal which, we do not disregard. This letter shows clearly, we think, that the Confederate authorities, and especially Mr. Davis, ought not to be held responsible for the terrible privations, sufferings, and injuries which our men had to endure while they were kept in the Confederate military prisons. The fact is unquestionable that while the Confederates desired to exchange prisoners, to send our men home and to get back their own, General Grant steadily and strenuously resisted such an ex-change. While in his opinion the prisoners in our hands were well fed and were in better condition than when they were captured, our prisoners in the south were ill-fed and would be restored to us too much exhausted by famine and disease to form a fair set-off against the comparatively vigorous men who would be given in exchange.

our men held in southern prisons," said Grant in an official communication, 'not to exchange them; but it is humane to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. If we commence a system of exchanges which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole south is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they count for no more caught, they count for no more than dead men." "I did not," he said, on another occasion, "deem it advisable or just to reinforce the enemy; and an immediate resumption of exchanges would have had that effect without any corresponding benefit." Tais evidence must be taken as conclusive. It proves that it was not the Confederate authorities who insisted on keeping our prisoners in distress, want and disease, but the commander of our own armies. not say that his reason for this course was not valid; that is not now the question; but it was not Jefferson Davis or any subordinate or associate of his who should now be condemned for it. We were responsible ourselves for the continued detention of our captives in misery, starvation and sickness in the south. Moreover, there is no evidence whatever that it was practicable for the Confederate authorities to feed our prisoners any better than they were fed, or to give them better care and attention than they received. The food was insufficient; the care and at tention were insufficient, no doubt;

and yet the condition of our prisoners was not worse than that of the Confederate soldiers in the field, except in so far of the condition of those in prison must, of necessity, he worse than that of men who are free and active outside. Again, in reference to those cases of extreme suffering and disease, the photographs of whose victims were so extenively circulated among us toward the end of the war, Mr. Davis makes, it seems to us, a good answer. Those very unfortunate men were not taken from prisons, but from Confederate hospitals, where they had received the same medical treatment as was given to sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. The fact mentioned by Mr. Davis that while they had sixty thousand more prisoners of ours than we of theirs, the number of Confederates who died in our prisons exceeded by six thousand the whole number of Union soldiers who died in southern prisons, though not entirely conclusive, since our men were generally better fed and in better health than theirs, still furnishes a strong support to the position that, upon whole, our men were not used with greater severity or subjected to greater privations than were mevitable in the nature of the case. Of this charge, therefore, of cruelty to prison-ers, so often brought against Mr. Davis, and reiterated by Mr. Blaine in his speech, we think he must be held altogether acquitted. There are other things in his letter not essential to this question, expressions of political opinion and intimations of views upon larger subjects, which it is not necessary that we should discuss. We are bound, how-

anything that has recently fallen from such antagonists and critics of his as Mr. Blaine. New York Tribune. . * When Mr. Blaine proposed to distinguish Jefferson Davis by refusing to include him in a general amnesty, a majority of the Rapublicans of the north believed that he made a great mistake. More than half of Davis's letter, however, is taken up in showing that Mr. Blaine was right. Whatever may be the feeling of the rest of the south, it is plain that Davis at least is unchanged. * And finally he lays the whole blame of the horrors of the prison pen upon General Grant's refusal to exchange. Thus Mr. Davis throws down critical degree, and upon proper adjudiwhom he appeals will be called upon for their testimony. We shall have the official reports on both sides, if both sides

ever, to say that in elevation of spirit, in

a sincere desire for the total restoration

of fraternal feeling and unity between

the once warring parts of the republic,

Mr. Davis's letter is infinitely superior

and infinitely more creditable to him.

both as a statesman and a man, than

can be obtained. New York Herald. bility for raking the cinders of the de-caying embers and blowing them into a flame must rest on Mr. Blaine, who recklessly provoked all the wild and mad things which have been said in reply. Jefferson Davis has played the part of a political lunatic in writing his passionate answer. The pretext that he was provoked to it in self-defense will suicide last night by taking poison. The

he could have trusted to time for his vindication. The accusation of Mr. Blaine is not new. It was made at the time when the Andersonville horrors were freeh, and when the government was eager to hang him after his capture. The government did hang Wirz for this very offense, and if it had evidence connecting Mr. Davis with those cruelties it would have been too glad to meet to him the same justice which was inflicted on Wilz. The fact that it never indicted him for complicity in those cruelties is a prima facie vindication or which he might have rested until impartial history shall pronounce its ver-

Chicago Times. He refers also to the efforts made to pursuade Witz to criminate him, and thinks that if it had been possible to sustain the charges now made by Blaine, Stanton and Holt would not have left it for Blaine to make them. There is nothing notable or new in the letter—nothing, in fact, that was not much more vigorously said by Hill while the fresh sting of Blaine's taunts for aished some provocation for the say-

. . Davis's feeble performance, however, would have attracted scarcely any attention. Now, thanks to Mr. Blaine, it secures a great deal of attention, and its author is enabled to put himself forward as in some sense the epokesman of a party. The attempt to exclude Davis from the general amnesty has given to him and his letter an importance of the second importance which deservedly belongs to neither. Chicago Tribune.]

Jefferson Davis has at last been compelled to break his silence under the terrible charges of Mr. Blaine and the proof of Mr. Garfield of responsibility for the Andersonville atrocities, and has written a long letter to exculpate himself, which, it is safe to say, his friends by this time are wishing he never had written. His whole letter is made up of miserable quibble and defiance. He devotes its contents to Mr. Blaine, who only made charges. He gives no attention to Mr. Garfield, who proved the charges by Confederate testimony. * It will not help him in the north with Union men. It is full of embarrassment for southern men, and places them in a po-sition more awkward than ever. In the

MARIE PA

hands of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Garfield it

is a more dangerous weapon even than

Lieutenant-Governor Davis Presented as Guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanors-Etc,

pecial to the Appeal.] Jackson, February 10 — House.—The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Lieutenant-Governor Davis reported that Davis was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and fer specification charge that Davis in June, 1875, accepted a bribe of aix hundred dollars for the pardon of Thomas H. Barrentine, charged with murdering Ann Thomas in Lowndes county. The committee offered Davis be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. The resolution was made the special order for Monday. The bill repealing the act loaning the school funds to the Nashville and Vicksburg railroad passed.

Senate.-There was a lengthy debate in the senate on the bill repealing the act exempting manufactories from taxation. The bill was lost.

WASHINGTON.

NEW MEXICO TO BE ADMITTED AS WASHINGTON, February 10 .- The sen ate committee on territories to day con-tinued the consideration of the bill to admit New Mexico as a State. Some details remain unperfected, but expressions of the members of the committee show that the bill will be reported favora-

bly and unanimously. \$361,000 FOR THE BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

The house committee on approtions to-day heard Secretary Bristow in advocacy of an increase in the appropriation of three hundred and sixty-on thousand dollars for the bureau of printing and engraving. He said either the law must be changed requiring the pres ent amount of work or the bureau must be closed by the first of March.

TREASURY NOTES. The secretary of the treasury sent to the house of representatives to-day, in response to the resolution of January 31st, a detailed statement showing th actual amount of cash on hand in the treasury, the several depositories and mints on the twenty-fifth of January 1876. The total amount is \$190,778,043. The secretary says that as legal-tender notes are received for the redemption of national bank notes, they do not belong to the United States, and the amount i not in any way embraced in the monthly debt-statement of the department. The amount of five per cent. bonds sold to Cotober 2, 1875, in obedience to the remore consideration than had been given sumption act, is, interest included, \$15,-795,855. The silver purchased by the treasury department has been paid for with the proceeds of the said bonds, to-

gether with the revenues of the government, and been applied to the retirement of legal-tenders, as provided for by the specie-resumption act.

NEW LONDON, CONN., February 10,-The Bank of Commerce was robbed Tuesday night. Wednesday morning the tank officers were unable to open the vault, but an expert accomplished it at night, when the loss of twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars was discovered. This gave the burglars over twenty-four hours start of the officers The burglars had packed up in tin boxes all the securities of the bank, amounting to five hundred thousand dollars, but left them on the floor of the vault, evidently in their hurry of departure. Au entrance was gained through a side window leading into the directors room. On the outside door of the safe was a combination dial lock, and on the inner one another patent lock. The combination of each was intrusted to the differ ent officers of the bank. The payingteller, who had the combination of the outside lock, was unable to operate it Wednesday, and the services of experts were obtained. The experts succeeded in opening it at six o'clock in the evening, when the robbery was discovered. The bank contracted a week ago for a chronometer lock, which arrived to-day. This bank was considered more secure than any other in the city. There is no

clue to the robbers. A Flutter in New York Insurance Cir-NEW YORK, February 10 .- The large fire Tuesday night has created very much of a flutter among insurance men, and some dozen or more meetings of the representatives of various companies were held yesterday, but no accurate list

Not Charley Boss, but Charley Schenck, but ling of an hospital at West Point;
Another Missing Child, Discovered. had taken an additional ration from CINCINNATI, February 10 .- The child recently found at Tiffin, Ohio, and sup- the compensation of half a dozen proposed to be Charley Ross, is now known to be Charley Schenck, of this city, who so radical as to be more complicated, has been missing for some time. His mother left for Tiffin to-day to recover

Text for Three Columns Solid Nonpariel from Mrs. Woodbull. CINCINNATI, February 10.-Mrs. Flowhich, under existing law, we are liable, should be composed of well-known and full of prisoners.

The county jall at Brenham, Texas, is inhumanity with which he is charged, domestic unhappiness. CONGRESS.

Continuation of the Debate Upon the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill-Speech of Tarbox.

An Able and Patriotic Effort in Behalf of Economy, Retrenchment and Reform-Greece Gone. this morning, at which Springer took offense, and he intimated, in the course

The Bankrupt Law-The Judicial Courts of the United States - The Northern Pacific-The Centennial.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 10 -- The citizens of Louisiana praying for relief against certain political evils existing in that State. Referred.

The business of the morning hour having been dispensed with, the house sert into committee of the whole, Mr. Hoskins in the chair, on the consulat and dispensation appropriate.

Of Springer having told yesterday an apocryphal ancedote of President Lincoln, which he [Hale] deemed unfit for repetition in this house.

Mr. Banks moved to restore the mission to Greece, and spoke in favor of his motion and the indigence of Mr. Red.

Mr. Banks's amendment was rejected,

the consular and diplomatic appropria-tion bill, and was addressed by Mr. Hale. He began by showing the importance in the past history of the country of the maintenance of foreign misions, particularly the mission to England during the rebellion. He alluded to the fact that no less than six Presidents had experience in the diplomatic service, and it would not do, in the light of all the history of the past, to east slurs upon diplomacy as a thing not needed and as a thing which should be given up. Mr. Hale was followed by Mr. Lynch [Miss.], and at the close of his speech Mr. Bisine arose and addressed the committee. Every seat in the house

and galleries was occupied, and the closest attention was given to his remarks. Mr. Tarbox replied to Mr. Blaine. He said that Blaine had shown the spirit of the advocate rather than the spirit of Benator Frelinghuysen, from the comthe savant, still defending criminals. the fourteenth section of the act to establish judicial courts of the United The speech was an attempted vindication of the financial policy of the party which had ruled the country without regard to the issue of writs of mandamus let or hindrance since the flower of peace by the United States courts, the appointblossomed on the country, and was an attempted impeachment of the political ment of persons to serve them, and colattempted impeachment of the political action of that party which, since that time, had no power at all in the councils of the nation. The substance and marrow of the speech just delivered had want of time it did not receive the approval of the President. Senator Mercimon said the bill was of more relation to a near political event of great importance to persons and to parties than it had to the elucidation of some importance, and he hoped it would be laid over, so that he might have time any problem of public policy needful in aid of legislation. He proceeded to deto examine it. After some discussion the bill was laid over until to-morrow. fend the Democratic party from the charge made by Mr. Blaine, that that party in 1868 had proposed an almost il-limitable issue of legal-tender notes, and The chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war in answer to the recent resolution of the senate, inclosing a statement of he said that that charge was so unjust, so monstreus and so uncandid that he the aggregate number of organized milnot dare to character-it further, lest he should ize it

itia of the several States. Laid on the table and ordered printed. exceed the limits set by the decorum of debate. The allusion, he supposed, was the construction and completion of the mode of prosecution adopted by the construction and completion of the counsel for the government. W. R. to a resolution in the National Demo Northern Pacific rellroad. cratic platform in 1868, in regard to the payment of certain parts of the public extension is granted upon the express debt with greenbacks, and he proceeded to explain the true meaning of the resocondition and understanding that preemption and homestead claims, where lution, and to defend it by the political record of the event. As to the charge made by Mr. Blaine, of there being an military or private entries and locations were allowed upon the lands embraced in the grant to said company alliance between the Democratic party prior to the receipt of the orders of withof the north and the south, he admitted drawal at the respective district land that there was such an alliance, and he offices, the lands embraced in such enasserted that whatever peril that alliance might theaten the Rapubtry shall not be held as within the grant to said company, and shall be patented lican party, there lurked in it no element of evil to the public welfare of the | to the parties who lawfully entered uncountry. That alliance had no meaner | der the provision of said section," etc. object than the restoration of the Union Agreed to. Senator Edmunds submitted an on a basis of loyalty and constitutional law. The rapresentatives of the south amendment to the fourth section so as were not invited here as inferiors, but as | to provide that the set shall not be conpeers and equals; equally honored and strued to affect existing private rights equally respected in the council chamleague of smity was so firmly sealed that it was beyond the power of politibreak it. So far as the future of the

otherwise than as herein provided; and ber of a common government. That further, that this act shall, as well as the charter of the company and other acts and resolutions relating thereto, be subcal ambition or political malignity to ject to alteration, amendment or repeal at the pleasure of congress. Agreed to. country was concerned, and so far as Senator Ingalis moved to strike out the proviso in the second section, that it their future action went, the people of should not apply to lands heretofore patthe south were as loyal to the flag and the government as either the gentleman ented to the company, nor to entries already canceled and upon which the purfrom Maine or himself. In conclusion chase money or other consideration has he sub nitted the following problem in arithmetic: "Gold being at 109 in 1870 and 113 in 1876, how long would it take been returned to the respective parties in interest. The bill having been considered as in at the same rate of progress to reach resumption?" [Laughter.] When the gentleman from Maine could elucidate committee of the whole, and the amendments proposed by the committee on that problem satisfactorily, and show specie payment as the result, he [Tarbox] would consider his proposition, but in the meanwhile, even though the senate and the amendments made in the committee were agreed to. After

Democratic hearth-stones should grow

cold, there was for the Damocrats no

the mission to Portugal, as it was neces

sary to maintain a representative there

for reasons which were manifest to any-

body. He closed by defending the ac-tion of the committee in regard to China

The committee then proceeded to con-

Mr. Chittenden moved to strike out

claimed to be as good an economist as any man on the Democratic side of the

house, but he believed it would be more

honorable for the nation to abolish these

high offices than to degrade them. The

salaries of these ministers had been

tration at seventeen thousand five

hundred dollars, and certainly no one

would say that the cost of living had

decreased since that time. He was told

had taken an additional ration from

vexatious and vicious than any of the

tariffs of the last thirty years.

The motion was rejected.

fixed under a Democratic adminis-

sider the bill by sections for amend-

and the South American consulates.

The bill appropriating one million and a half dollars to aid in the Centennial hospitable warmth at the fireside under his [Biaine's] political roof tree. Mr. Randall, chairman of the exhibition was resumed. Senator Normittee on appropriations, defended the wood spoke in opposition and Senator Mitchell in favor of the bill, when Senaction of the committee in reporting ator Randolph obtained the floor, but this bill. He said that the committee yielded for executive session. had in no degree interfered with any of Senator Cameron gave notice that he the commercial interests of the country; would ask the senate to remain in session to-morrow until a vote could be reached on the Centennial bill. to any similar bill during his term in congress. So far as he was himself con-The senate then went into executive session. When the doors were re-opened cerned, he had given much more time to its details than his other duties would the chair announced Senator Morrill, properly have permitted. As to the Fenator Sargent and Senator Thurman diplomatic portion of the bill there were as the conference committee on the part

nays 18.

two questions involved. The one, re- of the senate on the bill to pay the interest on the 3 65 District of Columbia ductions in salaries; the other, the abolition or consolidation of missions. In regard to the first, he defended the committee on the ground of the necessity of economy and frugality. As to the Churches that have Accepted and those Declining to Sit in the Beecher-Moniconsolidation of the South American ton Council. missions, he recalled the fact that in 1869 CHICAGO, February 10 .- Among the a Republican house of representatives Congregational churches of the west had voted a like consolidation, which which have declined to attend the church had only failed to become a law because council at the invitation of the Plyof the opposition of the senate. As to mouth church, are the Plymouth and the mission to Greece, the committee the Leavitt street churches of Chicago, had been informed by a gentleman who and the First Congregational church of had held the office under Lincoln's ad-Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Among those ministration, that it was utterly valueaccepting, are the Forty-seventh street less, either in a diplomatic or commerchurch, Chicago; Olivet church, Milcial point of view, and that there would waukee: the Congregational church at be as much reason in sending a minister Moline, Illinois, and the Congregational to Dahomey as to Greece. The commit-tee had not attempted to interfere with

Arrested for Double Murder. POTTSVILLE, February 10 -Last night Charles M'Allister and Patrick Munley were arrested near Mahoney City for dred dollar bill in the other envelope the double murder, in September last, of I am not positive that he did put it in Thomas Sanger and Wm. Wren, the former a mining boss, and the latter a miner at Heaton's colliery.
Saturday has been fixed for the hathe paragraph making appropriations men charged with the murder of Police- I for salaries of the ministers to France, man Yost, of Tamaqua, some months rin

di-cussion the bill was passed; yeas 35,

England, Russia and Germany. He ago. Prison Escapade During a Storm. MONROE, LA., February 7.-During a heavy thunder-storm the jail was opened at five o'clock this morning. The prisoners, eight in number, two white and six colored, escaped. They were evidently assisted by outside parties, as every door was opened, and the locks and bolts wrenched off by main force. One of the prisoners was in for murder, the others for larceny.

The Dartmouth College Deficiency. HANOVER, N. H., February 10.-The of the late treasurer, Daniel Blaisdell. The proposition of the heirs to compromise the deficiency for fifteen thousand three hundred cadets, and had reduced dollars was accepted. No election of a successor will be had until the annual meeting in June.

BABCOCK.

next paragraph, fixing the salaries of ministers to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Ja-Testimony of Gauger Bassett and Abijah pan and China at ten thousand dollars, M. Everst, the Friend of the Poet Joyce. ister to Italy, whose salary the bill fixes

sion to Italy stands at eight thousand Evidence of the Latter Objected to-Decision of the Court-"Bab" all An exchange of civilities of debate took place between Messrs. Springer and Hale, based on remarks in Hale's speech Right Yet.

of his comments, that Hale stood in St. Louis, February 10.—In the trial of General Babcock to-day, the first witwith revenue men in high places, or was the recipient of the hospitality of those who plundered the District. That was ness put upon the stand was William J. no evidence of manhood or integrity, inasmuch as certain persons who had Bassett, a gauger in the ring. Bassett testified as to the operations which came under his observation in 1874 and the enjoyed the same honors were now in the penitentiary or on the way there.

Mr. Hale explained the remark complained of, and justified it on the ground winter and spring of 1875. He acknowledged that, acting under instructions from superior officers, he connived at speaker presented a memorial from of Springer having told yesterday an frauds while at Bevis & Frazer's rectifying house, and used to find on Saturday venings an envelope in his overcoat pocket containing from one hundred to two hundred doltars; two whisky-barrel sion to Greece, and spoke in favor of his heads with the gauger's stamp upon motion and the indigence of Mr. Red. them were produced in court, and the stub-books from which the stamps were and there is, therefore, no provision in the bill for the raission to Greece. taken, and on comparison it was shown that in each case the stamp on the bar-rel registered the contents as forty-six At this point in the bill the committee and one-half proof gallons, while the corresponding stub reported only five proof gallons to the collector for taxation; the Senator Logan presented a telegram to himself from leading merchants of witness also explained what is known Chicago, asking that in passing any act among the revenue officers as form 122, Chicago, asking that in passing any act smong the revenue officers as form 122, for the repeal of the bankrupt law, the and told how the disposition of illicit senate will provide that it shall take ef- whisky was covered at the rectifyingfeet not later than July 1, 1876. Re-

Mr. Bassett was followed on the stand by Abijah M. Everst, who testified that he became the collector for the ring in August, 1874, and continued to act as auch until the seizures in May, 1875. The collections during that time were as rial from the Washington monument society, asking an appropriation to aid in completing the Washington monument.

Society, asking an appropriation to aid follows, each week: Ulrie's distillery, \$1000 to \$2700; Bingham's, \$500 to \$1500; Chouteau's, \$500 to \$100; Chouteau's, \$500 to \$100 to \$1100; Bevis & Frazer's, \$1000 to mittee on judiciary, reported back, with \$2700. Coming down to the spring of it amendments of the senate, bill to amend 1875, either late in February or early in March, Everst said Joyce once sent him to the sub-treasury with a package States, approved September 24, 1789, in | of one thousand dollars in small bills to get two five hundred dollar bills. He brought them back and Joyce put them in envelopes and told him to take them

> that Babcock's name was on one of these letters, and that the evidence was not competent. A long argument here

Porter, following Judge Krum, stated The senate resumed the consideration tion by counsel for defendant against Senator Sargent moved to amend the | the same argument as Judge Porter, and | plows. second section, so as to read "that this added: "There is no evidence thus far to show that money was ever placed in those envelopes. Might there not have been a dexterous manipulation through which the witness was induced to befleve the money was put into the en-velopes, but which, in fact, might have slipped into Joyce's pocket, or elsewhere? There is utter absence of proof to show that money was ever sent for a corrupt purpose. Men cannot be conectured to the gallows or guessed into the penitentiary. The principal ques-tion is, does the deposit of this envelope in the mail-box prove that it was ever received."

Judge Dillon-I understand that the prosecution hold that the deposit of a etter into a mail-box, addressed to a person, raises the presumption that the etter reached its destination? Judge Storrs-That is what they claim, but we deny that there is any legal pre-

sumption of such a result. Judge Dillon asked the witness some questions pertinent to the objections raised by counsel for the defendant, and then adjourned court to three o'clock in the afternoon, requesting counsel to send their authorities to his room.

Upon the court reassembling the judge stated that he and his associate were both of opinion that the testimony objected to could not be entertained by the court; if that were the sole evidence to be adduced by the prosecution, it is for railroads agreed to, without further amendments the bill was reported to the the court, to look at the latter if it was sent and received, in connection with the other circumstances in evidence.

Mr. Everst was then recalled to the stand, and testified as follows: Colonel Joyce handed me two envelopes and directed me to put them in the letter-box, which I did. Joyce was watching me from the window of his office; I was fearing him, and could see him watching me; saw the directions on the enelopes; one was directed to W. O. Avery, Washington City, and the other to General O. E. Babcock, Washington City; each of them had "personal" the left-hand corner; they were ordinary envelopes, and had no printed matter on them or other directions, except what I have stated; they had postage stamps on them; I did not see Joyce any more that day; I left the city June 10, 1875, and went to New York city, and from there to Liverpool; I left Liverpool last Christmas and arrived in New York on the seventh of January; I

never saw General Babcock before this trial began. Cross-examined by Mr. Storrs-I have been in this city since January 20th; I cannot tell the month in which I mailed the letters; it was in either February or March, 1875, but I am not positive as to the month; I think it was in the latter part of February or the early part of March; I got the money first from the supervisor's office; Colonel Joyce stood in front of his desk when he put the money in the envelopes; the envelopes were on the table; when I handed him the two five hundred dollar bills I then sat down to his left; I was watching him attentively; he first took the two envelopes up, took the paper out of one of the envelopes and put the bill in; I did not see him put the other five hundred dollar bill in the other envelope; whether it was the letter directed to Babcock or to Avery that he put the bill in I cannot say; when I went to Liverpool I had no special business there,

beas corpus hearing in the case of the men charged with the murder of Policeman Yost, of Tamaqua, some months ago. ter leaving Liverpool; then went to Rome, where I received a letter from my brother to return home; he did not tell me it was safe for me to come, and I did not think it safe to return; I met Colonel M'Fall in New York, but the meeting was accidental; from New York went to Philadelphia, where I met District-Attorney Dyer; he came to see me; I told him just what I have testified to; I told Colonel Dyer since I came here what I would testify on the stand; I told him I could not be positive which envelope I saw Joyce put the five hundred dollar bill into; there has been no trustees of Dartmouth college here have closed their investigation of the accounts there was a five hundred dollar bill there was a five hundred dolls placed in both envelopes; when I was before the grand jury, and on my direct before the grand jury, and on my direct examination, I said, "I presume the second five hundred dollars was put in the other envelope as well the one I saw; I do not know whether I NEW YORK, February 10.—In the suit

The base been indicted here or not; the papers say I am; I made no inquiry about it; I have never been arrested on Mr. Hale moved to amend the paragraph by increasing the salary of the ministers from fourteen thousand dollars to seventeen thousand five hundred dellars.

After discussion by Messay Hale Keys. After discussion by Messrs. Hale, Kasson and Hoar, the amendment was rejected, and the salaries of those minis-

DEMOCRATIC.

Result of the Congressional Canens-A Financial Platform in Prep-

Washington, February 10.—At the Democratic caucus to-night at the capitol, about one hundred members of the lower house and twelve or fifteen senstors were present. Short speeches were made on the financial question, and finally a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee, consisting of nine members of the house and four senators, to whom were refeferred the pending proposition of Representative Landers for the repeal of the specie resumption act, and that of Rep-resentative Payne for the gradual resumption of specie payments, and the committee were instructed to report a financial platform at an adjourned meeting of the caucus on Thursday next. More than usual care was taken to prevent the disclosure of the proceedings, but it is known that a majority who spoke counseled conciliation and harmony, it being absolutely neces-sary that the Democracy should present, if possible, an unbroken front on the financial question, and frame a platform which they could present to the entire country, instead of the members of the party in the different States separately attempting to establish a financial prin-ciple for the entire party.

CENTENNIAL.

Railroad Rates to and from Philadelphia - Resolutions by Ratiroad Agents-Election of Officers.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.-The resotions mentioned in yesterday's report of the railroad ticket agents of America, by which the fare from the west to New York and Philadelphia during the Centennial session will be reduced each way twenty-five per cent. from the regular rates, were adopted. The resolutions provide that the rates from eastern points be settled by the trunk lines. At today's session of the called convention. it was resolved that instead of holding the regular convention at Jacksonville, Florida, next, the business of the same be now proceeded with. An election of officers resulted as follows: President. C. P. Atmore, of the Louisville and Great Southern railroad; vice-president, in envelopes and told him to take them across the street and put them in the letter-box. Witness said he did so, and was saked if he observed the directions on the letters.

Before he could answer the defense interposed objection, claiming that the prosecution were now trying to show that Bahenek's name was on one of the Chicago, Rock Island and Northern. To morrow the Kaneas and Northern. To-morrow the convention will be busy preparing a regular schedule of rates. The delegates Judge Krum held that this evidence is incompetent, because it is intended to show that the envelopes, or one of them, was addressed to the defendant. Judge Porter, following Judge Krum held that this evidence sions, theatrical performances, etc., by the local agents, Messis. Parker, Anderson and Atmore.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVIATES.

Austin, Texas, has flew waterworks. Texas farmers are "starting their

S. M. Weir, the carriage manufacturer of New Haven, Connecticut, is reported Annie O'Neil, aged fourteen, acci-

dentally shot in New Orleans last Sunday, died yesterday. Governor Coke spoke at Dallas, Texas, Saturday, in favor of the passage of the

new State constitution. Piper, on his second trial in a Boston court for the murder of Mabel Young. was yesterday convicted of murder in

the first degree. The contraction of legal-tander and national bank currency since the pass age of the act of January 14, 1875, amounts to \$20,768,752.

Sanders & Hobbs, formerly wholesals shoe dealers, were before the United States commissioner on the charge of fraudulently selling goods within three months prior to going into bankruptcy. The notorious outlaw and robber, Bill

Smith, who recently escaped from the penitentiary, was captured yesterday about three miles from Nashville, and while resisting arrest was shot dead by a man named Peebles. Smith fired the first shot. At the lunatic asylum, in Austin

Texas, Saturday, a man named Garland shot and dangerously wounded Milton Hughy. Hughy, who is a cook at the asylum, had made slanderous remarks about Garland's wife, and had been abusive in his language to Garland. The latter made his escape. A telegram from Wooster, Ohio, last

night, says that J. R. Helman, county treasurer, absconded Wednesday night. A partial examination of his books shows a deficit of about sixty thousand dollars, but further investigation may change these figures. Helman is presdent of the Farmers bank of Wooster. and has heretofore borne an unblemished reputation.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ANDERSON-The friends of VAN A. W. ANperson are invited to attend his funeral this (FRIDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock, from bt. Peter's Church, corner Adams and Third streets. Carriages at the church.

Compagnia Bernsgliert Italiani, Atten-

TUITII membri della sandetta compagnia E PARTICOLARMENTI I MEMBRI NU-ORI sono invitati di trovarsi all' admanza straoroinaria questa sera alle 8 precise nella sala, No. 221 Second street, per la nomina di sala, No. 23 Second salect, per altri un Luogotenente e di uni caporais e per altri affari di grande importanza non saranuo ammessi altro che membri. Per ordine del capitano. LORENZO SOLARI.

A. B. CEREUHINO, S. F.

1000 CORDS BEST STOVE-WOOD AT SI SO in yard, and \$1 50 delivered.
A. D. & S. H. Glisson,
No. 6 Court street.

PRIVATE TUTOR. GENTLEMAN desires a position as pri-

A vate tutor. He can instruct in the branches of a liberal education, and can teach French, Italian, and the other modern ianguages required in Europe. Address foll EDUCATOR, Pastoffice, Memphis. DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Goodbar & Gilliand is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. M. Goodbar and J. R. S. Gilliand retiring. The bashness will be continued, at the old stand, C. Main street, by J. L. Goodbar and A. R. Goodbar, under the firm name of Goodbar & C. J. M. GOODBAR.

J. R. S. GILLILAND, J. L. GOODBAR.

A. B. GOODBAR.

In retiring as above, we commend the new firm to our friends and the trade generally, and ask for them the liberal patronage the old firm has enjoyed. J. M. GOODBAR.

February 10, 1878. J. R. S. GILLLLAND.

TO THE TRADE!

I NOW HAVE THE LARGEST AND best selected stock of COMMON AND

ever offered in the South, which I will, for the next ninety days, Sell at Mnonfacturers."

W. K. THIXTON, 256 SECOND STREET, Trving Block.

JAS. WALSH, STEMOGRAPHER, 38 North Court Street.

EVIDENCE reported in Courts, before referees, etc., verbatim. Shorthand magist orally or by mail.